This is Davao, the New Japan.

According to the 1918 census, less than 8,000 Japanese then resided in the Philippines, of whom more than one-half lived in Davao Province. It is estimated that there are now some 20,000 Japanese in the Islands. They have tended to group themselves principally in Davao, where 13,000 sons and daughters of Nippon are to be found, and to a lesser extent in Manila and Baguio. In other words, a reason existed in each case for the concentration of Japanese nationals j in Davao attracted by its hemp, *cofra,* lumber, and fishing industries; in Manila on account of wholesale and retail trade, and in Baguio because of a salubrious climate quite similar to that found in Japan's Hakone region.

Japan's association with the Philippines began early. That country had had considerable commerce with the Philippines before the Spaniards came to Luzon, and several settlements are attributed to them. Since the beginning of the sixteenth century, Manila has had a colony of Japanese. Neither so numerous nor so persistent as the Chinese in ancient times, it is only in recent years that the Japanese have asserted themselves. To the growth of Baguio the Japanese contributed. In the trade of Manila and the Islands the Japanese have interested themselves, to the dismay of the Chinese. And to Davao the Japanese have drifted, to make of it literally a New Japan.

The Japanese have had entirely different ideas from those of the Chinese relative to their relations with the Filipinos. The Chinese readily intermarried with the Filipinos, discarded their own habits, and became to all intents and

purposes Filipinos. On the other hand, the Japanese brought many women with them, retained their own customs and habits, and remained Japanese.

Similarly with trade. It is Japan for the Japanese. Imports of Japanese goods into the Philippines have mounted to nearly three' times the exports of Philippine products to Japan.